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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/591,026	08/29/2006	Naoki Kanie	129234	6639
25944 7590 08/07/2008 OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC			EXAM	UNER
P.O. BOX 320850			CHUANG, ALEXANDER	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/591,026	KANIE, NAOKI	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Alexander Chuang	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --Period for Reply

Status

MHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely fised after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply with the sate of reply with the sate of reply with the sate of
Status
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2008.
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
Disposition of Claims
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.
Application Papers
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2006 is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
Attachment(s)
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)

1) 🖂	Notice of References Cited (F10-692)
	Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
21 🔽	Information Bindon, Cinton antico (BTB/OF/98)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/28/2008, 8/29/2006.

4)	Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date.
	Notice of Informal Patent Applie
6)	Other:

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## FUEL CELL SYSTEM AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE SYSTEM

#### DETAILED ACTION

#### Priority

 Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- Claims 1 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ueda et al (US 2004/0013919 A1).

The means for detecting an operation abnormality of said discharge means is disclosed in the specification in paragraph 31 and is interpreted to be the control unit, which is a well-known computer system such as ECU (electric control unit) as stated in paragraph 28.

The <u>means for</u> changing the supplied quantity of said oxidizing gas when an abnormality is detected is disclosed in <u>paragraph 25</u> and is interpreted to be the compressor.

As to claim 1 and 10, Ueda et al discloses a fuel cell system, which a fuel gas from a fuel cell is discharged from a purge valve (figure 1, 6) to a dilution device (figure 1, 10) which dilutes the hydrogen with oxidant gas and discharges the gaseous mixture, comprising:

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An ECU (figure 1, 40) runs a control routine for hydrogen purging (paragraph 48).
 This routine includes detecting an operation abnormality (figure 2, S103).

· A compressor (figure 1, 2) which controls the air pressure.

As to claim 2, the control routine for hydrogen purging comprises of checking the hydrogen concentration at outlet of the fuel cell (figure 2, \$103).

As to claim 3, when abnormality is detected, the air supplied to the system is increased in order to dilute the excess hydrogen (paragraph 8).

As to claim 4, Ueda et al disclosed a dilution device (figure 1, 10) where the concentration of hydrogen is decreased to a predetermined level (4% by volume), which can be discharged through a discharge pipe (figure 1, 36) (paragraph 44). With such a low hydrogen concentration, it is unlikely an abnormal reaction would take occur.

As to claim 5 and 6, it is noted that pressure differences drive gases in a certain direction.

Thus, as the hydrogen exits through the purge valve of Ueda et al, the pressure builds up in the dilution device. When the pressure of the dilution device exceeds the other side of the purge valve due to hydrogen and oxidant gas, a back pressure is induced and will continue to increase as more oxidizing gas is introduced into the dilution device.

As to claim 7, Ueda et al disclosed a purge valve (figure 1, 6) as the discharge means.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claim 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ueda et al (US 2004/0013919) in view of Ueda (US 6,864,003 B2) hereafter '003 reference.

The <u>means for</u> determining the required output quantity of said fuel cell operation abnormality of said discharge means is disclosed in the specification in **paragraph 31** and is interpreted to be the <u>control unit</u>, which is a well-known computer system such as ECU (electric control unit) as stated in paragraph 28.

The <u>means for</u> supplying the oxidizing gas to said fuel cell in a supply quantity corresponding to said required output quantity is disclosed in **paragraph 25** and is interpreted to be the compressor.

The <u>means for</u> detecting an operation abnormality of said purge valve disclosed in the specification in <u>paragraph 31</u> and is interpreted to be the <u>control unit</u>, which is a well-known computer system such as ECU (electric control unit) as stated in <u>paragraph 28</u>.

The <u>means for</u> increasing the supplied quantity of said oxidizing gas when an abnormality of said purge valve is detected is disclosed in **paragraph 25** and is interpreted to be the compressor.

As to claim 8, Ueda et al disclose:

• A purge valve (figure 1, 6) which purges fuel gas from a fuel cell.

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 A dilution device (figure 1, 10) which dilutes the hydrogen with oxidant gas and discharges the gaseous mixture.

- An ECU (figure 1, 40) runs a control routine for hydrogen purging (paragraph
   48). This routine includes detecting an operation abnormality (figure 2, S103).
- A compressor (figure 1, 2) which controls the air pressure.

Ueda et al '003 discloses a suppliable output calculation unit (figure 3, 94), which is part of the fuel cell control unit (figure 3, 100). This unit transmits a signal to the reaction gas supply devices (figure 3, 26 and 28) to supply reactants into the fuel cell (9: 40-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a output calculation unit in the fuel cell of Ueda et al, because Ueda et al '003 teaches using such a device to calculate the required output and required reactants to attain the output requirement from the fuel cell.

As to claim 9, Ueda et al does not explicitly teach determining an auxiliary unit power quantity and adding the two load requirements together. Ueda et al '03 discloses a suppliable output calculation unit (figure 3, 94), which is part of the fuel cell control unit (figure 3, 100). This unit transmits a signal to the reaction gas supply devices (figure 3, 26 and 28) to supply reactants into the fuel cell (9: 40-45). As known in the art, a controller, such as an ECU, is capable of adding the two power quantities together to obtain the total output power quantity. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to couple the controller and the oxidant flow path to control the flow of oxidant in Ueda et al, because Ueda et al '003 teach the use of a controller to calculate the required output quantity of the fuel cell and the amount of reactants necessary to attain the output quantity.

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### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Chuang whose telephone number is (571)270-5122. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dah-Wei Yuan can be reached on (571)-272-1295. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AC Alexander Chuang Patent Examiner GAU 1795 July 29, 2008

/Dah-Wei D. Yuan/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795